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ARMENIA IN THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

By A. Kochinyan,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Armenian SSR

-USSR-

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FOREWORD

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Publisher's Preface

The author of this brochure, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR, tells the readers of the grandiose changes that have occurred in Armenia during the years of Soviet power, and of the prospectives for its development during the years of the Seven-Year Plan.

The brochure contains material that is of interest to agitators and propagandists regarding the changes which will occur in the economy, culture and the material welfare of the Armenian people.

This brochure is part of a series entitled "The USSR in the Seven-Year Plan" and is designed for a wide circle of readers.

INTRODUCTION

Our beloved Homeland is living through significant days. The historic 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place in the early part of 1959 -- a congress of the builders of Communism. This congress was a great event in the life of our party and that of the entire Soviet people.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU established the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965 and outlined a grandiose plan for the building of Communism in our country. In the decisions made at the congress the Communist Party opened new wide and bright horizons before the Soviet people.

The Socialist Homeland entered into the most important historic stage of its development -- the stage of an extensive building of the communist society.

The principal tasks of this new period are the creation of a material-technical basis for communism, the further consolidation in the economic might of the Soviet Union on a basis of the predominant growth of heavy industry and a considerable rise in the living standards of the Soviet people.

The Seven-Year Plan is a plan of peaceful creation, which has a great international significance, is an expression of the peace loving Leninist policy.

As a result of the realization of this plan and of the further successful economic development of all other socialist states, countries of the socialist system will produce over one half of the total industrial output of the world.

An assurance of the superiority of the world socialist system over the world system of capitalism in the material production -- the decisive sphere of human activity, will preform a great role in the decision of the basic problem of contemporary times -- the preservation of peace. Realistic possibilities for the elimination of war will be created as means for the solution of international problems.

The realization of the Seven-Year Plan is new proof of the fulfillment of the international obligation of the workers of the USSR to the international communist and workers' movement, to the entire progressive humanity.

The successes attained by the workers of our country in the building of a communist society will serve as a powerful moral support for all the forces that are struggling for peace, democracy and social progress.

The adoption of a grandiose plan for the building of communism in our country became possible due to the tremendous successes in the development of the productive forces, and as a result of the realization of the most profound revolutionary transformations in all phases of social life.

The principal result of the heroic struggle and work of the Soviet people is the establishment of socialism in our country.

The Soviet State stands firmly, like a mighty cliff, created and ruled by the people themselves. Our great Homeland became a mighty socialist power in the vanguard of all the progressive humanity.

The basis for these great successes that were achieved in the development of economy and culture is the fact that the new socialist order, which became established in our country as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is the most progressive, the most perfect order, which possesses tremendous advantages over capitalism.

The power and the strength of the Soviet order consists of the indestructable alliance of workers and peasants and in the monolithic friendship of the brotherly peoples of our multinational Homeland.

The friendship among the peoples, which was formed during the heroic struggle for socialism and was further consolidated and withstood the great test during difficult years of the Patriotic War, became the indestructable power of the Soviet state.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, unified into a single brotherly family, are tied by an indissoluble friendship and inspired by a common goal -- to build communism.

This friendship includes a harmonious blending of the national traditions and interests of the people of each republic with the vital interests common to all the workers of the USSR.

The Communist Party brings to life the national policy of Lenin, guards and strengthens the indissoluble solidarity and friendship among the peoples in a consistent and steadfast manner.

In conducting its national policy, the party observes V.I. Lenin's instructions that "only great attentiveness to the interests of the different nationalities eliminates the basis for conflicts and mutual mistrust" in the strictest manner.

Due to the unceasing concern of the Communist Party for the multilateral development and blossoming of the economy and culture of all the nations and nationalities of our country, for the first time in history the problem of the liquidation of the economic and cultural inequality among the peoples is resolved.

National regions of the old Russia that were formerly oppressed and backward in a cultural and economic sense have changed into industrial-kolkhoz socialist republics as a result of the proper conduct of the national policy, the selfless and multilateral aid by the great Russian people, and the mutual brotherly aid among all the nationalities of the country.

It is known that the pre-revolutionary Armenia was a backward country with a poorly developed industry.

In Alaverdi and Kafan there were only the rudiments of a copper industry, the enterprises of which basically belonged to foreign concessionaires. At that time there were also several

wine-cognac enterprises, several leather and metal working shops in existence.

During the years of domination by the foreign imperialists and by their servants -- the dashnakists, the national economy of Armenia was brought to complete ruin, the Armenian people, suffering from famine, epidemics and oppressed by Dashnak and Turkish despotism were on the verge of complete extinction. This is the legacy received by the Soviet Government in Armenia.

The present state of Armenia as one of the leading union republics with a highly developed industry, an extensive mechanized agriculture and a well-developed blossoming culture, was made possible by the Soviet order, and by the wise guidance of the Communist Party.

The Armenian people are justifiably proud of their great successes in the development of their economy and culture achieved under the Soviet power.

A mighty multilateral industry equipped with the latest technology was created during the years of socialist construction in Armenia. The volume of industrial production in 1958 was 55 times greater than in 1913. The increase in annual gross production in 1958 alone was five times greater than the total gross output in 1913.

Such branches of heavy industry as the power supply, the chemical, the machine building, instrument building, electrical and building material industries are developing at a particularly tumultuous tempo and have achieved great successes over the years of Soviet government.

At the present time the electric power plants in Armenia generate 1.4 times more electric power in one day than was generated during all of 1913.

The light and the food industries were almost entirely recreated and have developed considerably in the republic. In 1958 the light industry raised its output by 43 times as compared with 1913, and the food industry -- by 20 times.

The extensive successes attained by Armenia in the development of its industry are vividly illustrated by the fact that this recently retarded, agrarian country is now producing and supplying a wide selection of various products not only to its brother republics of the Soviet Union, but to many foreign countries as well.

The appearance of the Armenian village changed in a basic manner.

The kolkhoz system liquidated the dispersed nature of the peasant economy, poverty and the backwardness of our village; it created a happy and secure life for the peasants. A decisive role in the reorganization of agriculture was performed by mechanization, electrification and a widespread construction of irrigation systems. Tens of large irrigation canals were built in the republic during the years of the Soviet government. The

area of irrigated lands increased more than twofold.

Particularly remarkable are the successes attained by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses over the past five years as a result of a widescale program of measures designed to create a sharp rise in all the branches of agriculture developed by the Communist Party.

The execution of these most important measures signified a new stage in the development and consolidation of the kolkhoz system and of our entire socialist system.

Under new conditions the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic, by revealing and implementing large new reserves of the communal economy in 1958, overfulfilled the production and state sales plans for raw cotton, sugar beets, meat, milk, wool, and cultivated a rich harvest of vegetables, fruit and tobacco.

As a reward for the great successes attained by the workers of the republic in raising production and fulfilling and overfulfilling plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state, the Armenian SSSR was awarded the highest award of the Soviet Union -- the Order of Lenin.

A culture that is national in form and socialist in content blossomed in the Soviet Armenia just as in the other republics. Significant successes have been attained in the field of education, public health and in the development of science and technology.

Prior to the establishment of Soviet power, the majority of the Armenian population was illiterate, while at the present time Armenia is a republic with 100% literacy. Hundreds of thousands of people attend tens of secondary and higher specialized educational institutions, and over 1,200 general educational schools.

In the old Armenia no one was concerned with the state of public health; at the present time there is a widespread network of well-organized hospitals and clinics.

There are numerous movie theaters, palaces of culture, clubs, theaters and museums at the disposal of the population of both the cities and villages of the republics.

One of the decisive achievements of the republic is the creation of numerous national workers, engineers, scientists, literary workers and art workers cadres.

The economy and culture of our republic, just as that of the country as a whole, are developing at a particularly tumultuous tempo during the past several years. This unprecedented upsurge in all the branches of the national economy and culture is aided first of all by a number of measures conducted on the initiative of the Central Committee of the CPSU in the expansion of the rights of the union republics and of the local organs in the direction of the economy, the reorganization of the economic administration system, the reorganization in the administration of industry and construction, the reorganization of the Machine

Tractor Stations and other measures.

By guiding itself with the all prevasive doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, the Central Committee of the CPSU decisively and boldly, in a Leninist manner crushes all that is outdated and outmoded and is a deterrent to further development, it creatively develops and at the same time undertakes measures for the implementation of productive relationships in complete accord with the state of the country's productive forces, on a basis of a profound study of mass experience.

The outstanding successes achieved by the Soviet people under the guidance of the great Communist Party, have established the necessary premises for a further development of the economy and culture of the country and a rise in the material welfare of the workers.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

It is commonly known that the economy of the union republics, which develop on a basis of the state plans, is indissolubly associated with and forms a part of a unified organism on the national scale. Therefore, the problems of a rational distribution of industry, the observance of proper proportions and tempos in the development of the national economy are decisive factors for an assurance of the necessarily rapid growth of the country's productive forces and for the strengthening of the economic might of our socialist Homeland.

Utilizing the advantages of the socialist order, a specialization of economic regions is developing at an even pace in the country, and the cooperativization of production is expanding.

These factors were vividly reflected in the prospective plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965 which was evolved under the new conditions with a widespread participation of the workers.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU adopted the expanded program for the building of a communist society in our country; it also established the tasks confronting each republic and economic rayon.

The Seven-Year Plan stipulates, on the one hand, a more effective utilization of the resources of each republic, and, on the other hand, a proper coordination of the interests of the individual republics with those of the country as a whole.

Considering the necessity for a proper distribution of the productive forces over the territory of the country, each republic develops those branches of the economy for the development of which it contains the most favorable economic and natural conditions.

On the basis of that, the industry of the Armenian SSR, as a part of the all-union distribution of labor in accordance with the raw material and labor resources as well as other peculiarities, is specializing in the development of non-ferrous metals, synthetic chemical products and precision machinery and instruments which do not require much metal.

The Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the Armenian SSR stipulates:

A considerable development of non-ferrous metallurgy and its ore supply basis along with the mining of rare and disseminated

elements;

A rapid tempo in the development of the chemical industry, especially the production of artificial and synthetic fibers, plastics and mineral fertilizers;

A tumultuous development of machine building, especially of the electrical engineering, radio engineering, instrument building and machine tool building branches;

Growing tempos in the development of the electrification of national economy, the heating and gassification of industry and the supplying of daily living requirements;

An expansion in the manufacture of all types of building materials and the implementation of industrial construction methods;

An acceleration in the development of those branches directly associated with the consumers, on a basis of the growing production of agricultural raw material as well as an increase in the output of the chemical industry.

It is known that the basis for high tempos of the expanded socialist production are capital investments in new construction and the reconstruction of the operating enterprises.

State capital investments in the national economy of the republic will amount to over 12 billion rubles over the seven year period, which is 2.4 times more than the investments for 1952-1958.

The scope of capital investments may be judged by the fact that the total to be invested in the national economy of the republic in the seven years will exceed the total amount of capital investments made throughout the 38 years of Soviet Armenia by one billion rubles.

A distinguishing feature of the Seven-Year Plan is the rapid tempo of industrial development.

In 1965, Armenia's industry will have an output 2.3 times greater than in 1958. The average annual increase will amount to 12.8% as compared with an average annual increase of 11% during the preceeding seven years.

At the same time it is important to remember that a 1 per cent increase in this seven year period is double that in the period 1952-1958.

In 1965 the republic will have an industrial output almost five times greater than that during 1950, and 14 times greater than during 1940.

Along with an intensive and rational utilization of the rich natural resources of the republic, it is planned to improve the distribution of her productive forces. Industrial enterprises will be brought closer to sources of raw materials and the consuming districts. New industrial units will be built with due consideration of the available raw material and labor resources.

As a result of the economically feasible distribution of

productive forces within the republic, new industrial centers will be built at: Razdan, Lusavan, Elar, Arzni, Sevan and elsewhere. Their tumultuous development will be greatly aided by the railway Yerevan-Sevan, the building of which is being completed in 1960. New industrial enterprises will be built in the cities of Dilizhan, Idzhevan, Agarak, Stepanavan, Goris, Artyk and Oktemberyan, as well as in the Talin, Aginsky, Megri and other rayons.

Non-ferrous metallurgy is one of the leading branches of industry in the republic. The production of non-ferrous metals satisfies the demands for that metal by the rapidly expanding branches of the machine building industry: electrical engineering, machine tool building, instrument building and radio engineering.

In the current Seven-Year Plan non-ferrous metallurgy will be developed primarily by means of expanding and reconstructing the existing enterprises. This will permit a considerable increase in production with relatively small capital investments on a basis of extensive implementation of modern technology and equipment.

The Seven-Year Plan stipulates the introduction of powerful highly productive forms of mining equipment at the mining enterprises, a wide scale utilization of the open pit method of mining and more progressive technological methods of ore beneficiation.

The extraction and refining of copper, copper-and-molybdenum and polymetallic ores in 1965 will increase almost fourfold by comparison with 1958.

Over the past several years large copper-and-molybdenum combines developed in the Zangezura mountains. One of them was established at Kadzharan, which means a cradle of heroes in the Armenian language. The building of this combine was truly a cradle of heroic labor. A magnificent mining town grew in the mountains, at an altitude of over two thousand meters above sea level, in an area that was quite recently wild and uninhabited.

The Kadzharan copper-and-molybdenum combine, equipped with the latest machinery, is expanding with every year, and over the seven year period will double the volume of extracted and processed ore.

The volume of production of the copper-and-molybdenum combine at Dastakert increases its output from year to year.

The enterprises of the Zangezur mining administration are expanding and will increase their production, especially the beneficiation plant.

All the workshops and enterprises of the Alaverdi copper-chemical combine will be completely reconstructed and considerably expanded in the course of the current seven year period. This will assure a better quality in the processing of copper containing materials and a fourfold increase in the

production of copper. The construction of a large combine is being conducted at a forced tempo in Agarak. With the introduction of this combine the economy of the Megrin rayon will be changed in a radical manner; the living standards of the population will rise.

The production of aluminum is being further developed in accordance with the constantly growing demands of the national economy; it has numerous applications both in industry and in building.

The Razdanskiy chemical mining combine for the processing of nepheline syenites, the deposits of which are practically inexhaustible, will be an important new addition during the seven year period.

The construction of the indicated combine has an important national economic significance, since the variegated nature of its output will have widespread application in many branches of industry and agriculture, and will replace a number of critical and expensive materials.

The chemical industry of the republic primarily developed towards the production of items of organic synthesis on a basis of the cheap hydroelectric power and local raw material that is available in the republic.

This was conducive to the organization of expanded production of calcium carbide and on its basis of synthetic rubber and a number of other side products as well as of calcium cyanamide, and other items.

Subsequently a number of other large chemical enterprises were placed into operation in the republic, which expanded their capacity from year to year, implemented the output of new types of products and perfected the technology of production.

At the present time the chemical industry of the republic produces products that are important to the national economy of the country, such as synthetic rubber, ammonia, caustic soda, calcium carbide, nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers, copper sulphate, tire casings, oil paints and enamels, technical rubber products, and etc.

The enumerated products are used not only to satisfy the needs of the republic, but is supplied in large volumes to other economic rayons of the country.

Taking into consideration the great significance of chemical industry to the further technical development of all the branches of the national economy, the May (1958) plenum of the Central Committee CPSU developed an expanded program for the accelerated development of this most important branch of heavy industry. Measures for a considerable expansion in the production of chemical synthetic materials and plastics were evolved on the basis of the resolutions of this plenum. During the past several years the growth of the chemical industry in the republic was held back somewhat because of the limited power

supply; in the future, however, its development will be based on the utilization of natural gas available in Armenia -- the cheapest raw material for organic synthesis in the production of polymers, the use of which results in a decreased requirement for electric power. The extraction of acetylene from natural gas will considerably decrease the cost of production of the synthetic rubber manufactured from it, as well as that of acetic acid, polyvinylidene chloride, resins and other chemical products.

In order to achieve a more effective utilization of capital investments in the republic all of the leading enterprises of the chemical industry will be expanded and reconstructed along with the construction of new enterprises.

As a result of the full reconstruction of the plants imeni Kirova, of the "Polivinilatsetat", of a tire plant as well as of the Kiravokanskiy chemical combine and other enterprises the production of synthetic rubber increased by more than 1.6 times, that of vinyl acetate -- sixfold, tire casings -- 1.4 times, polyvinyl acetate emulsion -- 17 times.

Production of valuable synthetic materials will be instituted.

The production of resins which will be used for the production of dry goods, linoleum, building-finishing materials, colored floor tiles, medical-technical equipment, and other items. The utilization of these resins as insulation in the electric cable industry will allow a saving of hundreds of tons of lead, because a single ton of polyvinylidene chloride resin used in the production of cables replaces 2-2.5 tons of lead.

Melamine will be manufactured at the Kirovakan chemical combine, which is a raw material for the production of resins and plastics; it possesses considerable strength, is water resistant and is a highly electrically resistant material. A shop producing synthetic corundum was established in 1959, which will be used to produce precision ground stones at a new plant being established at Arzn for use as watch crystals and in the instrument building industry.

An important new addition to the chemical industry during the current seven year period will be a combine producing kapron fiber in the city of Razdan, which will later produce silk as well. Kapron cord will be used in the manufacture of tire casings, instead of the cotton cord. Its utilization will improve the quality and durability of the tire casings by a considerable degree. The tires last 30-40% longer and the utilization of rubber decreases per unit of production.

Of great significance to the economy of the republic will be the plant producing acetate silk, which is under construction in the city of Kirovakan and will start manufacturing this valuable item in 1961, as well as the new shop of the "Polivinilatsetat" producing cellulose acetate.

The production of complex organic compounds will be

established in the republic -- reagents and medicinal preparations -- drugs. The organization of such a production in Armenia is stipulated by important discoveries of the Institute of Pharmaceutic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR in the sphere of synthesizing drugs, the presence of highly skilled specialists as well as the availability of raw material resources. The Seven-Year Plan proposes the construction of a plant for the production of vitamins.

As a result of the expansion of the operating enterprises and the construction of new ones, the volume of gross production of the chemical industry will increase by 3.3 times in 1965 for the republic as a whole as compared with 1958.

Growth in the production of artificial and synthetic fiber, resins and plastics will create a basis for a sharp increase in the production of fabrics, footwear and household objects for the satisfaction of the population's demands, and for use as metal substitutes.

The machine building industry will be developing at the most rapid tempo during the current seven year period, which, as commonly known, is the basis for technical progress of the entire national economy. Machine building in Armenia will be developing towards the production of items of high precision requiring considerable labor and using a minimum of metal.

The electrical engineering industry occupies a place of importance in the machine building branch, the development of which is primarily based on the existence of non-ferrous metals, synthetic chemical products, insulation and other materials in the republic.

During the postwar period such large enterprises as the electrical instrument building plant imeni V.I. Lenina, a cable, electric light and other plants were established in the republic, whose output is supplied to many economic rayons of the Soviet Union and abroad.

The electrical instrument building plant imeni V.I. Lenina is one of the large plants not only in the republic, but in the Soviet Union. Its large, well equipped workshops employ many thousands of workers.

At the present time the plant manufactures synchronous generators, power transformers, portable electric power plants, transformer sub-stations and other items. The plant already occupies a leading place in the country in the manufacture of certain most important types of items. During the seven year period the plant's volume of gross production will increase more than twofold. This increase will be attained basically as a result of the improvement in the technology of production, mechanization and automation of work.

The second most important enterprise of the electrical engineering industry of the republic is the Yerevan cable plant, the volume of whose gross production will increase more than

threefold over the seven year period.

Within the next several years the Yerevan electric light plant will expand considerably and will increase its production capacity. With the introduction of 21 automatic light bulb assembly lines and the assimilation of a method for preparing glass for the retorts out of locally available raw material, the production of normal light bulbs will increase more than threefold.

The basic trend in the technical progress of today and one of its most characteristic features, as commonly known, is the conversion to full scale mechanization and to an automatically directed production with the utilization of electronics. Therefore, the 21st Congress of the CPSU devoted special attention to the development of production of the means for automation and electronics, to the creation of the newest machines with the utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Due to the existence of both material and labor resources, a foundation for the development of two modern branches of industry -- instrument building and radio engineering were established in Armenia over the past several years.

The "Electrotochpribor" plant is the pioneer of the instrument building industry in the republic. It manufactures microampere meters, high voltage indicators and other electrical measuring instruments.

Specialization is conducted in the manufacture of control and regulation instruments of heat energy processes as well as the means for automating the Yerevan and Leninakan instrument building plants.

The Yerevan, Leninakan instrument building plants and the kirovanskiy plant "Avtomatika" are specializing in the production of control and regulation instruments for heat energy processes as well as in the production of the means of automation.

The gross production of instrument building and radio engineering enterprises will increase 8.4 times by 1965 as compared with 1958; the output of electrical measuring instruments will increase threefold; the output of instruments and the means of automation will increase almost 10 times.

The machine building and instrumentation industry will receive further rapid development.

Over 40 types of the most modern types of metal cutting lathes of increased precision and speed, with automatic charging, usable for utilization on automatic production lines, will be manufactured in the republic. In addition to the metal cutting lathes, the production of pressing equipment will also increase in the republic.

Within the next several years the production of stone cutting machines and stone processing machines of new con-

structions having a decisive significance in the mechanization of the extraction and processing of building materials.

In order to assure such an increase in the production of machine tools it is planned to construct four new machine building plants in addition to the reconstruction of the operating enterprises.

Along with that, general machine building will also develop in Armenia.

The expansion of industry outlined by the Seven-Year Plan is based on the further perfection of techniques and technology, on the modernization and implementation of highly productive equipment, and on a full scale mechanization and automation of production.

In accordance with the June (1959) decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Armenian SSR, a comprehensive program was developed for the acceleration of technical progress, which is now under intensive fulfillment. Within the next several years, continuous-flow production methods, automatic and semi-automatic machine lines and assembly conveyors will be used on a much wider scale at the machine building plants of the republic.

The electrical engineering enterprises will dye their electrostatic products, processes for the preparation of resin compounds will be automated, etc.

It is planned to mechanize the washing of machine parts by ultra high frequency sound equipment.

With the active participation of production leaders, the enterprises developed widescale methods for an improvement in the organization of labor.

One of the main reserves for an increase in production and a rise of all the labor quality indices is the specialization of the enterprises, as commonly known. It reveals truly limitless possibilities for the perfection of production, for a rapid technical progress and an increase in the productivity of labor.

The administrative reorganization of industry created especially favorable conditions for the further development in the specialization and cooperativization of industry.

The Seven-Year Plan devotes much attention to these problems. The machine building plant imeni Dzerzhinskogo, which at the present time manufactures several types of machines, is specializing in the production of a single basic type of screw lathes for products 320 mm in diameter and in its modification.

The milling machine plant under construction in Yerevan will produce wide gauge universal milling machines; the Lusavan machine building plant is specializing in the production of horizontal boring lathes, etc.

In addition to that, it is planned to establish specialized contiguous enterprises that would produce sets of equipment and

parts: pumps, valves, reinforcement equipment, control panels and other items.

A great role in the further continuous technical progress, in the creation of a scientific-technical base, in the training of cadres for the growing industry of Armenia, is delegated to the scientific-research institutes of the republic as well as the construction bureaus that were organized at the plants.

The staff of the Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Equipment with the "Armelectric" plant, the Scientific Research Drafting Institute and the "Avtomatika" construction bureau in the city of Kirovakan, as well as the Yerevan Scientific Research Institute of Computing Machines, the machine building construction bureau as well as other scientific institutions are conducting extensive and fruitful labor in the development of new types of machines, lathes and apparatus and in their implementation into production.

The basis for the development of all branches of the national economy, as commonly known, is the forward expansion of the power supply industry.

The basic source of power up to the present time, due to a lack of fuel resources in the republic, was hydraulic energy, on the basis of which first-rate automated and telemetered hydroelectric power plants of the Sevan-Razdan Cascade were constructed, in addition to a number of hydroelectric plants on other rivers, including the pioneer power plants of Armenia -- the Leninakan and Yerevan plants I and II, Dzoragetskaya plant, and others.

The hydroelectric power plants of the Sevan-Razdan Cascade, that utilize the waters of Lake Sevan, were constructed under difficult mountain conditions and are unique both as hydrotechnical structures and as a full scale resolution of the energy, irrigation and other problems of the utilization of the cascading water in the economy.

Of the six steps of the Sevan-Razdan Cascade, five hydroelectric plants are operational: The Sevan, Gyumush, Arzinin, Kanaker and the Atarbekyan plants.

At the present time the last plant, the Yerevan Hydroelectric Plant, is under construction.

The basic role in the electrification of the national economy of Armenia was performed by the Sevan Lake with the hydroelectric power plants' cascade on the Razdan river. The utilization of the centuries old reserves of water of this lake assured the development of basic branches of heavy industry of the republic, and satisfied the agricultural irrigation needs.

At the present time all of the cities and rayon centers of the republic have been furnished with electricity. The predominant majority of the sovkhozes, kolkhozes and populated rural points receive electric power both from the council of national economy power administration grids and from state and

inter kolkhoz hydroelectric power plants. Armenia now occupies one of the leading places in the Union in the per capita production of electric power, and has surpassed many of the developed capitalist countries, such as France, Italy and Japan in its output of electric power. By comparison with its capitalist neighbor countries, Turkey and Iran, the per capita output of electric power in Armenia is tens of times greater than that generated in those countries.

In order to gain time and to utilize capital investments in a more effective manner, the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU primarily stipulate the construction of thermal electric power plants that would utilize cheap coal, natural gas and mazout.

Therefore the future development of the electric power basis in Armenia can not proceed exclusively on the utilization of hydraulic energy and especially on the forced expulsion of Lake Sevan's water, inasmuch as the preservation of that lake's natural water level is of important economic significance to the republic.

According to a decision of the government of the USSR, a gas pipeline is under construction on the territory of three brotherly republics of the Transcaucasus, from Kradag -- Tblisi -- to Yerevan, which will furnish Azerbaijan gas to Georgia and Armenia. The acquisition of natural gas from Azerbaijan by Armenia in the near future reorients the problem of power supply in that republic.

The Seven-Year Plan stipulates a full solution of the power supply problems including electrification, heating, gasification and the utilization of fuel.

Large thermal electric power plants will be constructed at Yerevan and Razdan during the period 1959-1965 in Armenia on the basis of the acquired natural gas.

The construction of a hydroelectric power plant with the highest pressure in the Soviet Union is planned -- the Tatev Hydroelectric Plant on the Vorotan river, which will furnish electric power to South Armenia, which has heretofore been deprived of its own powerful source of electric energy and which is isolated from the basic portion of the power supply system.

All the power grids of the Transcaucasus are to be linked in the very first years of the seven year period. In connection with that, a power transmission like Akstafa--Atarbekyan will go into operation at the beginning of 1960. During 1959-1965 a considerable expansion of electric power grids in the republic is stipulated, that will assure a centralized power supply system of all the rayons from a common power supply grid of Armenia.

All of the currently operating individual hydroelectric power plants will be amalgamated into local power systems which, in turn, will be unified with the overall power system of the

republic. The electrification of all sovkhozes, kolkhozes, workers' settlements and populated points of the republic will be fully completed during 1960.

The capacity of the electric power plants will increase more than twofold towards the end of the seven year period, as compared with the general established capacity of all the electric power plants existing in 1958.

In order to improve the work of the hydroelectric plants and to establish a rational exploitation of the hydraulic power system of the republic, all the plants and large sub-stations will be shifted to complete automatic control with the use of remote control instruments and electronic computers.

Heating and gasification will also register considerable progress in 1959-1965.

Centralized heating will satisfy the demands for technological steam by the chemical enterprises of the chemical industry and will assure the further development of the production of artificial and synthetic fiber and plastics.

The provision of the cities of Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovan, Dilizhan and the following rayon centers and villages: Razdan, Sevan, Idzhevan, Arzni and Lusavan with natural gas is stipulated beginning with 1960, as well as the supply of liquified gas to a number of other cities, settlements and villages of the republic.

Over 100,000 flats, hospitals, public catering establishments and so on will be gasified with natural and liquified gas by 1960.

The gasification of industrial and public-catering establishments will help to improve sanitation and living conditions of the population and will at the same time yield a considerable economic effect both to the state and the population.

The comprehensive program for the development of the power supply system stipulated by the Seven-Year Plan is in full accord with the planned upsurge of the national economy of the republic.

The extensive resources of rose tuff, pumice stone, limestone, marble, basalt, granite and other useful materials, that form a broad basis for the development of the local lining and binding building materials.

Most of the deposits are located in the vicinity of railroad lines, which facilitates the exploitation of the sources to a considerable degree.

Armenia, which is rich in all types of volcanic and sedimentary mountain rocks, is justifiably called the country of building materials.

Rose tuff has an especially great significance to the national economy, which in its strength, low heat and sound conductivity, relatively light weight and different colors surpasses brick in both technical qualities and in the economy resulting from its use, as wall building and lining material.

Lining tile, which is economically feasible for the lining

of buildings even in cases where it has to be transported over considerable distances, is easily manufactured out of rose tuff.

Another important material is the pumice stone, the reserves of which are virtually inexhaustable in the republic. It is widely used by the building organizations and by the building materials industry as a filler for light concrete and reinforced concrete, for heat and sound insulation, as a weight additive in the production of cement and other binding substances.

Gray, small grain, strong granite is also extracted in the republic, which is used by the Pambak granite plant to manufacture facing blocks and crushed rock for street paving.

A high capacity cement-slate plant was constructed by the Ararat station on a basis of the deposits of high grade limestone found there, which manufactured items that are important to the national economy: cement, asbestos slate, and lime.

The enterprises of the republic also manufacture fire-proof brick, glazed earthenware and marble products.

Taking into consideration the great advantages and economic effectiveness of the application of pre-fabricated, reinforced concrete in construction, a number of enterprises producing reinforced concrete components and parts with an overall capacity of 120 thousand cu. m. per year were constructed in the republic over the past several years.

Nevertheless the present day state of the building materials industry and of the construction industry is still lagging behind the possibilities available in the republic, and does not assure the fulfillment of the tremendous program of capital construction.

The successful assimilation of the outlined volume of capital investments demands a widescale implementation of progressive industrial methods into building, and a rudimentary reconstruction of the building materials industry.

In connection with that, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia and the Council of Ministers of the republic developed the measures necessary to expand the production of building materials within the next several years to a scale that would allow a full scale satisfaction of the demands of capital construction, industrial and housing construction in the cities, as well as a significant improvement in the accommodation of the basic demands of the kolkhoz and individual housing construction in the rural areas.

It is known that the basis of present day industrial construction is pre-fabricated reinforced concrete. Taking this into consideration, it is planned to raise the production of pre-fabricated reinforced concrete products to 250 thousand cu. m. by 1961, including the production of pre-stressed concrete to 40 thousand cu. m. by expanding the capacities of the existing enterprises and by the construction of new plants. The output of pre-fabricated reinforced concrete will amount to 400 thousand

cu. m. during 1965, and the volume of pre-stressed concrete components will reach 80 thousand cu. m.

Considerable attention is being devoted to expanding the production of wall panels, large blocks and symmetrically shaped stones for the assembly of pre-fabricated homes. A high capacity plant for the production of portable partition panels went into operation.

The exploitation of a very large deposit of volcanic slag in the Talinskiy rayon will be started in 1960. A plant for the production of tuff concrete artificial blocks in the Artik village is now under construction and will be placed into operation in 1961. The extraction of basalt, granite, marble, sand and pumice stone will expand.

Geological prospecting work for valuable building materials will be conducted in the course of the current seven year plan.

Inexhaustable supplies of raw material of all types permits a comprehensive development of the building materials industry and a full satisfaction of not only the domestic demands but a shipment of these materials to other economic regions of the country as well.

Enterprises of the light industry produce a large number of high quality cotton linen fabrics, chintz, fine linen and pure wool worsted fabrics, silk fabrics, various prints and colorings, carpets, underwear and clothing knitwear, hosiery, especially of kapron hosiery, shoes, a large selection of sewing products, etc.

The output of the light industry of Armenia is in large demand both within the republic and far beyond its borders.

The decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU established the task of increasing the output of consumer goods within the next several years on a basis of the high level of development of the heavy industry and significant successes attained in agricultural production, for the purpose of completely satisfying the requirements of the population in fabric, clothing, shoes, and other goods within the current seven year period.

Enterprises of the light industry of the republic will raise their output of cotton fabrics by 32.3%, wool fabrics -- by 65.7%, silk -- by 77%, hosiery -- by 30%, knitted underwear -- by 48%, and leather shoes -- by 63%, essentially on a basis of the new synthetic materials.

The production of carpets will also increase significantly; their output during 1965 will exceed 550 thousand sq. m.

Along with an increase in the production of consumer goods, the enterprises of the light industry of the republic are primarily confronted with a task of improving their quality and selection. Consumer goods must be of good quality, good looking and in good taste. The production of goods that are in greatest demand by the population will be considerably increased.

The projected expansion in industrial production will be conducted through a maximum utilization of the available productive power, the implementation of advanced technology and

the perfection of technology, the conduct of further specialization and cooperativization as well as the expansion and reconstruction of the operating and the construction of new enterprises.

The Yerevan worsted-linen combine, the Leninakan textile combine and the shoe factories will be expanded and reconstructed.

The silk and knitwear branches of the light industry of the republic will have the best prospectives during the current seven year period. The creation of a broad domestic raw material basis of artificial silk and synthetic fibers, the presence of skilled personnel will all furnish the necessary premises for the further expansion in the production of various nicely furnished silk fabrics and knitwear products. With reference to that, it is planned to construct a silk combine imeni V.I. Lenina, a new knitwear plant at Dilizhan, to expand the Kirovakan, Shauman, Gorrisk and the city of Kamo knitwear plants, and the Leninakan and Stepanovan hosiery plants.

In the course of the seven year period a carded knitwear plant will be constructed at Leninakan; it is planned to construct a combine for the production of factory carpets at Idzhevan, of a sewing and glove factory at Yerevan, and of a plant for the production of crystal and quality china.

During the years of the Soviet government in Armenia, new branches of the food industry were created along with the development of the wine-cognac production which existed in the pre-revolutionary period. The new branches of the food industry are: canning, tobacco, oil-fat, macaroni, pastry, bread baking, sugar, meat-dairy and etc.

In the course of the past Five-Year Plans over 100 industrial enterprises were constructed and placed into operation in the production of food, including such large mechanized enterprises as the Leninakan meat combine, the Yerevan and the Oktemberyan canning plants. The Yerevan oil-fat and dairy combines expanded along with others.

At the present time the volume of gross production of the food industry amounts to over two billion rubles; the leading position in the output of the food industry is viniculture. A large selection of high quality wines and cognac are produced in Armenia, which were awarded gold and silver medals in international expositions on more than one occasion.

The wine industry of the republic is unified by the "Ararat" trust which includes 23 wineries. The trust manufactures 38 brands of wine, eight types of cognac and ten varieties of champagne.

The Seven-Year Plan stipulates a further development of the wine industry of the republic.

In connection with an expansion in the vineyard area and a considerable increase in the crop yields, the gross grape harvest will increase 2.8 times by 1965, and there will be 5.2

million decaliters of wine produced during that year as compared with 2.7 million decaliters in 1958. The output of cognac and champaign will also increase considerably.

Such an increase in the output of the viniculture industry is due both to the construction of new cognac and wine plants and to the reconstruction and refurbishment of the operating plants with the latest technology. The refrigeration capacities that are necessary for the production of semi-sweet wines will also expand, more wine storage facilities will become available, making possible an increase in the production of brand wines.

The canning industry will be developed further during the seven year period.

The output of canned fruit and vegetables will increase almost twofold by 1965 as compared with 1958. A number of canning plants will commence operations: the large Ayrum plant for canning fruit, as well as plants at Razdan, Yekhegnadzor and Shamshadin.

The Seven-Year Plan stipulates a complete reconstruction of plants and workshops of the Yerevan oil-fat combine. By the end of 1959 the reconstruction of the creamery was completed; the reconstruction was started in order to make a shift from the pressing method of manufacturing butter to the advanced, extraction, method. The hydrogenation and soap factories of the combine will also be reconstructed.

In order to fully satisfy the population's demand for meat products, the operating meat combines will be reconstructed and expanded, and new refrigeration enterprises will be built. Twenty-three additional dairies and cheese factories will be constructed in the course of the seven year period, which will assure a year-round processing of milk in all regions.

The output of meat and dairy products will expand more than twofold in 1965 as compared with 1958; at the same time, the assortment of products will increase considerably.

The tobacco, ether oil, confectionary and bread branches of the food industry will receive perceptible development over the seven year period, in addition to the production of beer, non-alcoholic beverages and especially bottled mineral water.

Guiding itself by the directives of the Communist Party and of the Soviet Government regarding the overall satisfaction of the population's requirements for food commodities, much attention is devoted to a considerable improvement in the quality of the food products in the Seven-Year Plan along with an increase in the volume of production.

The planned development of agriculture and industry, as well as the considerable capital investments to be made in the national economy of the republic between 1959 and 1965 will all bring about a corresponding increase in the railroad cargo turnover. The transportation of cargo will increase 1.8 times by 1965 as compared with 1958. The growth in the population, a

general upsurge in the economy and culture of the republic will bring about an increase in passenger travel.

In order to accommodate the growing cargo turnover during the seven year period, the construction of a new railroad line, Yerevan-Akstafa, with a combined length of 200 kilometers, will be continued. A section of this railroad, Yerevan-Razdan, 60 kilometers in length, is already completed and is being used at the present time. The construction of the Razdan-Sevan sector was also completed in 1959. The new railroad passes through regions of the republic that are far removed from the operating railroad, and which are very rich in useful minerals. The construction of this railroad will be conducive to the cultural and economic development of these regions and to the general economic upswing in the republic.

A leading trend of the technical progress in railroad transportation is, as commonly known, the implementation of more economical equipment -- electric and diesel locomotives. This important work is conducted on the railroads of the republic as well; the Sanain-Leninakan sector, 110 kilometers in length, has already been electrified.

In accordance with the prospective plan for 1959-1965, it is planned to electrify the Tblisi-Sanain sector, after which the Leninakan-Tblisi railroad will be fully converted to electric traction.

Automobile transportation will receive considerable development in the Armenian SSR during the current seven year period. Its cargo turnover will increase almost twofold by 1965 in comparison with 1958.

As a result of the administrative reorganization in industry and building, the further consolidation and development of the kolkhoz system and the creation within the next several years of new industrial centers, the inter rayon transportation connections will increase considerably, and the servicing of these needs is being assumed by automobile transportation to a constantly increasing degree. Some 300 kilometers of hard surface highways will be built in Armenia with a national significance over the seven year period.

The volume of capital investments in highway construction will increase 3.3 times by comparison with the preceeding seven year period. Extensive work in the repair of dirt roads and highways of local significance will be conducted by the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and industrial enterprises.

Communications will be considerably developed during the current seven year period.

Work for the introduction of radio broadcasting and telephone service to all the populated points of the republic will be completed between 1959 and 1965.

An increase in the power of radio broadcasting will provide the possibility of assuring an increased quality of radio

broadcasting in all regions of the republic.

Inter city communication will improve considerably. The network of inter city telephone lines will increase 8.3 times over the seven year period. A semi automatic switchboard system will be introduced in the inter city service.

The capacity of the telephone stations will increase, both at Yerevan and at other cities. The number of subscribers to the city telephone service will increase more than twofold.

Phototelegraphic communication between the cities and the rayon centers of the republic will be established within the next several years.

The television system will expand considerably. Completion of the Yerevan television studio, the construction of relay stations and television relay cables will assure television reception almost over the entire territory of the republic. The introduction of the relay system Tblisi-Yerevan permits the population of Armenia to watch television programs emanating from the capital of our Homeland, Moscow, as well as programs originating in all of the republican capitals, from Leningrad and many other large cities of the country.

The grandiose prospectives for the development of the industry of the republic inspires the workers and engineering-technical workers of the enterprises to undertake glorious labor feats in carrying out the historic decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

The industrial workers of Armenia completed the first year of the Seven-Year Plan with a number of remarkable labor achievements. By developing socialist competition on a wide scale, they fulfilled the annual plan for gross production on 16 December 1959, ahead of schedule. The volume of industrial production increased by 11% as compared with 1958.

In 1959, 16 enterprises of the republic yielded their first production. One hundred new types of manufactured items were introduced. Tens of automatic and semi-automatic production lines were constructed at the factories, and hundreds of new machines and units were installed. An increase in the technical equipment allowed the industrial workers to overfulfill the annual plan for the productivity of labor by 4%, and, as a result of the decreased cost of production, to receive tens of millions of rubles profit above the plan.

A successful fulfillment of the tasks for 1959, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, gives reason to suppose that the Seven-Year Plan will be fulfilled by the industry of the republic ahead of schedule.

THE EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURE

The historic September (1953) plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, the subsequent plenums and the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Party provided a profound analysis of the state of agriculture and developed extensive, truly revolutionary measures for the further strengthening of the kolkhoz system, the development of sovkhoses and a sharp upsurge in all of the branches of agriculture.

Due to the measures undertaken by the Communist Party, the potentials of the sovkhos system were able to develop fully, its unutilized reserves were brought into action, and the problem of an abundance of agricultural products and an increase in the productivity of labor was placed on a realistic basis. The principal of material interest in an increased output of agricultural products was reinstated. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses received hundreds of thousands of tractors and millions of various machines; they were appropriated large sums. The new system of planning unleashed the kolkhoz workers' initiative. Such basic problems in the development of agriculture as the reorganization of Machine Tractor Stations, the sale of technical equipment to the kolkhozes, the introduction of a unified system of state purchases and fixed prices for agricultural products were resolved.

The measures that were undertaken permitted the elimination of the lag in agricultural development within a short period of time. The assimilation of virgin lands in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union provided a possibility to sharply raise the production of grain. The output of livestock products increased sharply. The task established by the January 1955 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU to raise the average yield of milk to 1,700 kilograms per year for every cow by 1960 and to raise state purchases by 1.8 times was fulfilled in 1957, i.e. over a period of three years instead of six years.

It must be noted with satisfaction that along with all the workers of our great Homeland, the kolkhoz workers and the state farm workers, both men and women, as well as the agricultural specialists of Soviet Armenia, struggling for a fulfillment of the tasks set by the party before the agriculture of our country, also achieved perceptible results in the matter of an upsurge in agricultural production.

The successes that were attained were the result of an undeviating realization of the historic decisions of our party

with regard to agriculture.

During the period from 1954-1958 considerable capital investments were made in the agriculture of the republic, by both state and kolkhoz appropriations, which exceeded the volume of capital investments made during the preceding Five-Year Plan by 25%.

During the same years a further provision of the agriculture of Armenia with machine technology was conducted. The machine-tractor pool was almost completely refurbished and increased by 40%.

Basic measures were conducted in order to provide agriculture with specialists. As a result of that the number of specialists with a higher and a secondary education, working in the kolkhozes and the sovkhozes of the republic increased almost twofold.

Taking into consideration that under the dry climate of the republic the development of agriculture depends to a great degree on artificial irrigation, extensive measures were conducted in aquicultural construction.

Three of the largest irrigation projects were being constructed at an especially rapid tempo: the first stages of the Talin and Arzni-Shamiram irrigation systems, and the Kotay canal for the irrigation of extensive waterless areas, the predominant majority of which were semi-desert winter pastures of low productivity. After a period of three-four years, after receiving some water, these lands will turn into entire massifs of sovkhoz vineyards and fruit orchards. The recent opening of a part of the Arzni-Shamiram irrigation system and of the Kotay canal turned into a national celebration. The century old dreams of the Armenian people came true -- the lands, which for thousands of years craved for the life-giving moisture, finally received it in abundance, and the day when the entire foothill zone of Armenia will turn into a rich land covered with orchards is not far off.

As a result of the accelerated construction of irrigated systems the amount of irrigated land of the republic increased by 15% over the last five year period, and this is not an insignificant area if it is considered that a major part of the existing irrigated land was created over a period of many centuries of the history of our ancient people.

Certain work was also accomplished in the expansion of the fodder resources for the animal husbandry industry, and in the consolidation of its material-technical basis, the improvement of cattle breeds and etc.

As a result of all these measures the output of agricultural products increased considerably in the republic. 1958 is especially demonstrative in this respect.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the cotton growers of Armenia raised the average crop yield of cotton to

25.2 centners per hectare due to an improvement in agricultural engineering and a general increase in the level of agricultural techniques, a yield which is the highest for all time. The cotton sowing kolkhozes not only fulfilled the plan for sales of cotton to the government, but overfulfilled their socialist obligations assumed by them at the All-Union Conference of cotton growers at the Kremlin.

Some individual kolkhozes attained record harvests of cotton. The Kakhtsrashen kolkhoz (the chairman is a delegate to the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR, comrade Grigoryan) of the Artashat rayon, gathered a harvest of 43 centners of cotton per hectare over an area of 90 hectares, while a brigade leader of this kolkhoz, comrade Vartanyan, picked a harvest of 58 centners per hectare.

The production of sugar beets increased by 39% in the republic as compared with 1953, which once again was a result of an improved agricultural engineering measure. The beet harvest amounted to an average of 248 centners per hectare for the republic.

Average indices for the republic were considerably exceeded by the majority of the beet planting kolkhozes. In the kolkhoz of the Saraat village, for example, (chairman comrade Dzhanyan) of the Spitakskiy rayon, 410 centners of sugar beets were gathered per hectare, while comrade Karamyan of one of the teams at the same kolkhoz gathered 472 centners per hectare.

The tobacco growers of the republic attained considerable success in increasing the yield of this crop in 1958. An average of up to 12.5 centners of tobacco leaf was gathered per hectare of tobacco plantation, instead of the 11.1 centners gathered during 1957. The kolkhoz of the Movses village in the Shamshadinskiy rayon gathered a tobacco harvest of 30 centners per hectare over an area of 90 hectares, and a leading brigade number of the same kolkhoz, comrade Vanyan, gathered 33 centners of tobacco leaf per hectare.

The production of vegetables increased sharply over the past five years; their crop yield increased by 56%; the gross production of vegetables increased by 64%; the output of potatoes increased by 19%.

The development of the leading, highly profitable branches of agriculture of the republic, viniculture and fruit growing, were both expanding in area and increasing the crop yield of already fertile orchards. As a result of that, the production of grapes increased 45%, and the state purchases increased almost twofold, in 1958, by comparison with 1953.

The republic contains numerous leading vineyard and fruit growing kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The kolkhoz of the Tanzut village in the Oktembryanskiy rayon (chairman comrade Pogasyan), which in 1958 gathered 124 centners of grapes per hectare, may be called a leading kolkhoz. The kolkhoz of the Aygezart village in the Artashat rayon (chairman comrade Ovsepyan), which con-

tains 245 hectares of vineyards, annually gathers high yield harvests of grapes -- over 100 centners per hectare.

The kolkhoz of the Megri village (chairman comrade Ayrapetyan) of the Megrinskiy rayon, gathered an average of 147 centners of fruit per hectare of fruit orchard, while the brigade leader of the same kolkhoz, comrade Oganyan, assured a harvest of up to 155 centners of fruit for every hectare of orchards in the brigade's territory.

By actively participating in the nationwide struggle for a fulfillment of a task to overtake the USA in the per capita production of meat, milk and butter, the agricultural toilers of the republic attained significant successes.

Livestock production per 100 hectares of farmland in 1958 reached the following levels in 1958: Meat (slaughtered weight) -- 26.8 centners, milk -- 231 centners, wool -- 261 kilograms, and eggs (per 100 hectares of grain crops) -- 42.2 thousand eggs.

Individual rayons and kolkhozes attained even higher indices. The production of meat, for example, in live weight and of milk at the kolkhoz imeni XVIII Congress of the Party (chairman comrade Mkrtchyan) of the Shaumyanskiy rayon attained 115.5 and 1,128 centners respectively per 100 hectares of farmland. The average yield of milk per cow amounted to 4,532 kilograms at this kolkhoz.

Kolkhoz imeni Stalina (chairman, Hero of Socialist Labor, delegate to the Supreme Soviet USSR, comrade Mezhlumyan) and kolkhoz imeni Shaumyana (chairman comrade Galstyan, delegate to the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR) of the same rayon both also attained a sharp increase in the production of livestock products.

Leading milkmaids from a number of kolkhozes milked up to four to five thousand kilograms of milk per cow. Milkmaid A. Avetisyan from the kolkhoz imeni Stalina of the Shaumyanskiy rayon milked over 5,590 kilograms of milk per cow.

The average yield of wool per sheep came to 4 kilograms, and the production of wool per 100 hectares of farmland amounted to 3.5 centners at the kolkhoz in the Khndzoresk of the Gorisskiy rayon.

The increase in commodity production and a rise in the state purchase prices for agricultural products led to a considerable increase in the financial incomes of the kolkhozes. In 1958 such incomes exceeded similar indices for 1953 by 92.3%.

The monetary remuneration per workday increased almost twofold at the kolkhozes of the republic and the indivisible funds increased by 70.5%.

The successes attained in agriculture of our republic, would undoubtedly be still greater if the workers of all the branches of agriculture would follow the example set by some of the leading workers, and if the lagging kolkhozes and rayons could attain the level of the leading rayons and kolkhozes.

Great and honorable tasks have been set before the

agricultural toilers of Armenia for the seven year period.

As a result of the realization of the Seven-Year Plan, the Armenian SSR will change into a republic with a highly developed viniculture, fruit growing, livestock, tobacco growing and vegetable growing industries.

Such valuable branches of agriculture as cotton growing and beet sowing will preserve their considerable economic significance.

Great importance in the new stage of agricultural development of the republic is acquired by the problem of a proper distribution of agricultural production and by its specialization in the different zones of the republic with a maximum utilization of all the potential possibilities inherent in the natural-economic conditions of the country. This problem is one of the most complex ones in our case, here in Armenia.

The Armenian SSR is situated in the south of Transcaucasia, in the central warm belt of the moderate belt of the earth, on the same latitude as the evergreen shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. The difference between the other countries and Armenia, however, is very great, since the mountainous terrain of our country was reflected in the development of its natural conditions.

Armenia is crossed by many mountain ranges. As a result of a sharply differentiated vertical zonality over a comparatively small territory of the republic, there is a rarely encountered variety and a complex combination of different climatic, soil, and other conditions.

It is possible to name many rayons in the republic which consist of several high level plateaus, where the population is engaged in the cultivation of both the southern industrial crops, vegetables and grapes, as well as in the alpine type of cattle breeding. Therefore, it is difficult to partition the different natural conditions into administrative rayons, which correspond to the various trends in the agriculture of Armenia.

At the same time it was considered feasible to establish nine agricultural zones in Armenia, with a certain degree of generalization and detachment from detail: the Ararat zone, the zone located in the foothills of the Ararat valley, the Central zone, the Northeastern zone, the Lori-Pambak zone, the Shirak zone, the zone of the Sevan basin, the Zangezur and the Daralagyaz zones.

The distribution and development of viniculture and fruit growing must be based on the constantly expanding area of irrigated land within their principal source regions: the Ararat zone, the zone located in the foothills of the Ararat valley and the Northeastern zone, partially encompassing the foothill strips of the Zangezur and the Daralagyaz zones.

It is proposed to develop viniculture and fruit growing at tempos hitherto unprecedented in Armenia in the course of

the seven year period, on the newly irrigated lands of the republic. The areas under both the vineyards and fruit orchards must be expanded more than twofold by comparison with 1958. The basic portion of the newly planted areas will be the presently semi-desert and winter pasture lands of low productivity, which will be irrigated by three large irrigation canals that are presently under construction: the Talin canal, the Arzni-Shamiram and the Kotay canals. In view of the sparse population of these areas, the assimilation of these lands must proceed through the establishment of vineyard-fruit orchard sovkhozes there.

In order to populate these newly irrigated lands, an emigration of the inhabitants of a number of economically weak kolkhozes into these areas will be organized. In recent years, as a result of the perceptible successes attained in the development of agriculture, the number of such economically weak kolkhozes in the republic decreased sharply. Many of the formerly lagging kolkhozes were economically strengthened after receiving aid from the government, and the assistance of trained cadres. Despite the fact that there are still several tens of economically weak kolkhozes in the republic, located in the mountain zone, which do not contain irrigated land, their crops are frequently subject to natural disasters (frost, hail and droughts). The dessicated nature of the terrain along with the rocky soil at these kolkhozes does not allow a rise in the level of mechanization of agricultural work. Therefore, the majority of these kolkhozes do not have the conditions necessary for a further development of agricultural production. The organized emigration of these kolkhozes to the lowland zone of the republic, into the newly irrigated lands, for work in the newly organized vineyard-fruit orchard state farms will be one of the large measures undertaken for the development of agriculture in Armenia in the course of the seven year period, since, on the one hand, it will assure a further growth of viniculture and fruit growing, and on the other, it will once and for all liquidate the economically weak kolkhozes.

The expansion of fruit growing will also be accomplished by way of an intensive movement into the upland areas of the republic, where this branch of agriculture is at the present time in a rather undeveloped state.

Along with an expansion in the area covered with fruit orchards it is planned to sharply increase the crop yield of the vineyards by raising the cultivation level, bringing it to an average of 80 centners per hectare for vineyards and 60 centners per hectare for fruit orchards by 1965. As a result of that, along with the planting of new orchards, the gross yield of grapes for the seven year period will increase 2.8 times, while the fruit yield will be 2.7 times greater.

After all the vineyards and fruit orchards planted in

the course of the seven year period reach their fruit bearing stage, the gross production of grapes for the republic will increase fourfold by comparison with the actual harvest for 1958, and the gross production of fruit will increase sixfold.

There will be a possibility to provide two times as many grapes for industrial processing by 1965 than that available in 1958, and after the yield from the newly planted vineyards is harvested the volume of industrial processing of grapes will increase by almost five times.

It is planned to increase the production of fruit for industrial processing at the canning factories of the republic fourfold by 1965, and after all the fruit orchards bear fruit, the volume of industrial processing of the fruit will be 16 times greater.

Along with that, the consumption of fresh grapes and fruit will rise sharply by 1965 as a result of the state purchases of grapes; consumption will increase 5.1 times for grapes and 3.9 times for fruit.

Such an increase in the production of grapes and fruit will allow a considerable expansion in the production of wines, cognac and canned fruit.

The grain farming in Armenia has always had a big significance in its agricultural economy.

The territory of the Armenian uplands was always one of the world centers of agriculture which originally started the cultivation of wheat and a number of grain-bean crops. In present day Armenia, however, due to its limited land area, the cultivation of grain crops can not have a profitable basis.

The Communist Party and the government of the Union devote special attention to the proper specialization of agricultural production. On that basis, starting with 1959, Armenia along with a number of other republics was freed from the sale of grain to the state. This measure, together with an increase in the crop yield and the gross harvests of grain should be conducive to a satisfaction of domestic needs of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for fodder and food grain in the republic, as well as to a proper utilization of crop rotation, a rational distribution of agricultural crops, to the expansion of the area under fodder crops, especially of perennial grasses, and to the establishment of a firm fodder base for communal cattle breeding.

The established task of assuring the agricultural population of most of the rayons with domestic bread and of considerably expanding the production of grain fodder must be resolved only by means of a further increase in the crop yield of the grain crops so as to increase the crop yield to an average of not less than 14 centners per hectare by 1965.

Tobacco growing in Armenia was developed under conditions of kolkhoz production. This is one of the most highly profitable branches of our agriculture. To many of the upland

kolkhozes of the republic, tobacco growing is one of the principal sources of their financial income. In the course of the seven year period the increase in gross production of the tobacco leaf will amount to 20%. At the same time the main point of reference for achieving this will be the increase of the crop yield, which will reach 15-16 centners per hectare. Along with that, a certain expansion in the area under tobacco crops is also planned; an expansion of up to 15%. It must be considered that a more significant increase in the area under tobacco crops is made rather difficult by the limited amount of irrigated land in zones that are favorable for the cultivation of tobacco.

Beet sowing, a relatively new branch of agriculture for Soviet Armenia, is also developing successfully. It is concentrated in one of the agricultural zones of the republic -- the southern irrigated portion of the upland Shirak zone. It is planned to increase the production of sugar beets in the course of the current seven year period by more than 50%. This increase must be attained entirely on a basis of higher crop yield. It is planned to increase the harvest of beets to 260 centners per hectare.

Cotton growing is one of the most ancient branches of the agriculture of Armenia. Our cotton growing, however, is no match to the cultivation of grapes, fruit growing and tobacco growing, and accounts for only a small portion of the All-Union production of that crop. Cotton growing in the republic is concentrated in a single zone -- the Ararat lowlands.

Due to the limited number of areas that are suitable for the cultivation of cotton, an increase in the production of that crop will be conducted not on a basis of an expansion of the area planted with cotton, but exclusively by means of raising its crop yield. By the end of the seven year period it is planned to raise the crop yield of cotton to not less than 26-27 centners per hectare.

Vegetable and potato growing are to be considerably developed in the republic. A task of assuring the consumption of these products by the population on a basis of optimum norms, the provision of the canning industry with vegetable raw material, and the setting aside of an adequate amount of potatoes as cattle fodder by 1965 was established in the determination of the norms of production for vegetables and potatoes.

The main point of emphasis in the expansion of vegetable and fruit production in the course of the current seven year period is an increase in the yield of these crops.

Special attention is devoted to the development of vegetable growing in the city of Yerevan suburb zone. It is planned to assure the provision of the workers of Yerevan with spring potatoes and different varieties of vegetables (up to 120 kilograms per person) at a low price by organizing specialized

sovkhozes. Two such sovkhozes have already been organized in 1959. It is planned to organize two more such sovkhozes in the Yerevan zone, on the newly irrigated lands.

Within the next three years six more specialized vegetable sovkhozes will be organized in order to supply the other industrial centers and cities of the republic.

The reaping of high yield and stable crops of all agricultural plants and the increase of gross harvests up to the planned levels will be attained on a basis of the implementation of a scientifically founded system of agriculture, adaptable to the individual conditions of every agricultural zone of the republic, every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, along with a further distribution of agricultural production and a widespread utilization of the achievements made by agricultural-biological science and by advanced experience.

It is necessary to start with a development of different types of crop rotation and to implement them at the sovkhozes and kolkhozes as the most important elements of the system of agriculture. Unfortunately, it is necessary to note that most of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic do not have proper systems of crop rotation. A number of the kolkhozes have a formal system of crop rotation but in most cases they are either not practiced at all or are not properly conducted. New systems of crop rotation must be adapted to the natural and economic conditions of production in a given agricultural zone, in a given rayon and even to those of a particular farm to a maximum degree, and they will only then yield positive results in the entire course of agricultural development.

In this case the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be aided by the scientific research institutes in agriculture, pedology, agricultural chemistry, irrigation, amelioration, viniculture, fruit growing, animal husbandry and agricultural economics existing in the country, which, along with the kolkhoz and sovkhoz community and those in direct practice, must develop and implement into production the correct system of conducting agriculture, as adapted to the concrete natural-economic conditions of the individual agricultural zones, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Animal husbandry is a traditional occupation of the population of the upland areas of Armenia, where the natural conditions are suitable for cattle breeding along with the existence of summer pasture lands. The further development of animal husbandry and its transformation into a highly productive agricultural commodity branch was hitherto prevented by the weakness and inadequate rates of expansion of the field fodder growing at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

While there is an abundance of pasturelands for summer grazing, there is an inadequate supply of cattle feed for the stabling period which sharply decreases the economic significance of the summer pastures. Therefore, one of the most

important problems in the development of animal husbandry for the immediate future is the creation of a normal relationship between the pasture and stable fodder by a sharp increase in the production of the latter.

For that purpose it is first of all planned to expand the area under fodder crops at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, by decreasing the area of clean fallow land and land under grain crops.

Measures are being undertaken for a sharp expansion of the area under corn at the kolkhozes. Special attention is devoted to the expansion of its after-harvest planting in the low-land irrigated zones of the republic. In addition to that, the sovkhoses and kolkhozes must appropriate considerable areas of fallow land that are presently not used in agriculture, for the planting of grass, within a very short period of time. Just this one measure will provide a possibility of increasing the resources of hay at the kolkhozes by 40-50%. The kolkhozes already have some experience in that respect, and it fully justified itself.

The expansion of fields under fodder crops will be combined with extensive work for a systematic increase in the fodder crop yield. It is proposed to raise the average crop yield of the perennial grasses to 45-50 centners and that of silage crops, especially corn, to 300-330 centners per hectare within the next several years, and for irrigated fields, to raise the crop yield of perennial grasses to 150-160 centners, and silage crops to 450-500 centners or more per hectare.

Under the conditions existing in Armenia the main reserve for increasing the amount of fodder resources are the natural grazing lands -- the meadows and pastures. These extensive areas are utilized in an insufficiently productive manner. The Seven-Year Plan stipulates a number of measures for a radical and simple improvement of the meadows and pastures. Considerable work will be done for the creation of crop growing pastures which will permit the cultivation of cheap cattle feed. Large areas of summer pasture land will be transformed into hay fields before 1965; the average crop yield of which will increase to 20-25 centners per hectare.

These measures in conjunction with the future improvement in the structure of the herds, the pure-strain content of the cattle, a liquidation of barrenness and other necessary measures, will assure a sharp increase in the output of livestock products.

The production of meat will increase 1.7 times in 1965 by comparison with 1958, the production of milk -- by 1.6 times, eggs -- 1.5 times, and wool -- by 1.3 times.

On a basis of every 100 hectares of agricultural land in 1965 the republic will produce 53 centners of meat (slaughtered weight), 368 centners of milk, 4.7 centners of wool, and 68 thousand eggs for every 100 hectares of grain crops.

At the same time a sharp increase in the number of all types of cattle and fowl is also planned. The number of head of large horned cattle should increase by 61% including the number of cows -- by 123% at the kolkhozes of the republic by 1965 as compared with 1958. The number of sheep and goats will increase by 21.5%, the number of fowl -- by 116.3%. There should be 50 head of large horned cattle for every 100 hectares by the end of the seven year period, including 20 cows, while the dairy farms located in city suburbs should have 25 cows for every 100 hectares.

Special attention will be devoted to the improvement of breeding. A task of creating exemplary thoroughbred cattle sovkhoses in all the zones of the republic is being established, as well as kolkhoz breeding farms for the supply of the farms with young thoroughbred cattle.

The network of kolkhoz artificial insemination stations will increase considerably.

Among the most important measures directed at achieving a further development of agriculture is an increased productivity of labor. All the activities of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic must be subordinated to that.

Measures conducted in 1958 in the reorganization of the Machine Tractor Stations, the introduction of a new system of state purchases of agricultural products and of the fixed prices, all helped to build a foundation for new economic relations between the state and the kolkhozes, that stimulate a higher productivity of labor.

On that basis the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic are confronted with the task of raising the productivity of labor at the kolkhozes by not less than two times, and at the sovkhoses by 75-80% between 1959 and 1965.

The principal condition for the fulfillment of this assignment is the further mechanization and electrification of agricultural production at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

It is planned to raise the level of mechanization of various agricultural processes between 1959 and 1965 at the kolkhozes as follows: plowing -- 87%-92%, inter row cultivation of row crops -- 59-86%, including tobacco -- up to 47%, in harvesting with grain combines -- 65-89%, hay harvesting -- 28-45%. The level of mechanization of the other work will also be raised.

Some 6,860 tractors rated at 15 horse power will be imported into the republic for that purpose, as well as 1,730 cultivators for inter-row cultivation, 1,000 grain combines, 1,400 hay mowers and many other agricultural machines.

The mechanization of labor consuming tasks at the cattle breeding farms must be mechanized on a wide scale. During 1959-1965 it is planned to raise the mechanization of water supply at the kolkhozes to 90%, the use of electric cow milking machines -- up to 30%, the use of automatic water bowls -- up to 80%, electric shearing of sheep -- up to 100%; while at the sovkhoses

it is planned to raise the mechanization of the various processes as follows: water supply and automatic water bowls -- up to 95-100%, use of electric milking machines -- up to 45% and electric shearing -- up to 100%.

An increase in the productivity of labor will result in a smaller expenditure of labor per unit of agricultural production, which, along with the higher crop yield and a higher productivity of the livestock will assure a decrease in the cost of agricultural production.

It is planned to lower the cost of agricultural production at the sovkhozes of the republic by 22%, and at the kolkhozes by 40-45% between 1959 and 1965.

Capital investments in agriculture will increase from year to year.

In the course of the seven year period the kolkhozes of the republic will invest over two billion rubles in production construction and in the improvement of the living conditions. This is approximately equivalent to the amount they invested throughout the entire period of their existence. Such construction will be that much more successful if the inter kolkhoz productive relationships would expand by way of coordinated industrial, building and other projects, combined construction of irrigation and drainage systems, bird farms, enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products, boarding schools, hospitals, etc.

The first inter kolkhoz organizations in the republic are functioning quite successfully. The further development and consolidation of inter kolkhoz relationships on a basis of full scale expansion of the indivisible funds of the kolkhozes is the most important premise for a gradual transformation of co-operative kolkhoz property into national property.

The agricultural toilers of Armenia, elated by the grandiose program of the expanded building of communism, have joined the national movement for an increase in the output of agricultural products. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic assumed an obligation to fulfill the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Struggling for a proper reception of the December (1959) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and the agricultural specialists of the republic marked the first year of the Seven-Year Plan with big new successes in the further development of agricultural production and in the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by them.

A high yield harvest of grapes, tobacco, sugar beets, grain and other crops was raised in the republic in 1959. The kolkhozes of Armenia have overfulfilled the plan for the sale of grapes to the state: some 30,000 tons more grapes were sold to the state than in 1958. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes

of the Artashatskiy, Shaumyanskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, Oktemberyan-skiy, Vedinskiy and other rayons reaped a grape harvest of up to 150-200 centners per hectare. The plan for the production of sugar beets and tobacco is also considerably overfulfilled.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses planted over 6,000 hectares of vineyards and fruit orchards during 1959. The number of all types of productive cattle in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses as well as the output of livestock products: milk, wool and eggs, increased in 1959 by comparison with the previous year in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Much more fodder of various kinds was accumulated during 1959, which creates favorable conditions for a further development of the communal cattle breeding.

The fulfillment of the assumed obligations must become a matter of honor for all the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and for every agricultural worker of the Armenian SSR.

A FURTHER RAISE IN THE WELFARE AND CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE

As a result of the radical political, social and economic transformations made in our country, a tumultuous growth of socialist production and the productivity of labor, the cultural and living standards of the Soviet people are constantly rising.

Concern over the welfare of the Soviet people, over a more comprehensive satisfaction of the constantly expanding material and cultural requirements of the entire society is the supreme law in the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

At the present time when our country has entered into a period of comprehensive building of communism, when a powerful system of heavy industry was created in the Soviet Union and an extensive agricultural production, the 21st Congress of the CPSU outlined a widescale program for a further considerable raise in the material and cultural welfare of all the workers. This program is directed at the production of enough for everyone, and then an abundance of all types of consumer goods.

As commonly known, the most important general index of the welfare of the people is an increase in national income. In the Soviet Union the national income belongs to everybody and is distributed in the interests of all city and village workers. The rapid tempos of the development of the planned socialist production assured a considerable growth in the national income of the USSR both in absolute figures and in a per capita distribution. According to calculations, the per capita national income of the USSR increased by 14 times between 1913 and 1957. Such tempos in the growth of the national incomes is unknown to any capitalist country. In the USA, for example, over that period of time, the national per capita income increased less than twofold, and in England and France it increased approximately 1.7 times over the same period of time.

The national income of the USSR will increase by 62 to 65% over the seven year period, i.e. it will exceed the prewar (1940) level of national income by more than six times. This will provide the possibility of expanding the volume of national consumption by 60-63%.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that under various social-economic formations, the method of distributing national income depends on the method of production and the distribution of the

means of production.

In the capitalist society, the basis of which is private ownership of the means of production and the exploitation of the workers, the national income is distributed on a basis of the interests of the exploiting classes -- a small group of capitalists. The goal of present day monopolistic production, as commonly known, is the acquisition of a maximum profit; therefore, man and his requirements interest the capitalists only as long as they might serve as a means to obtain such maximum profit. The capitalists take possession of a large portion of the national income, and the portion of the national income which belongs to the worker decreases with every year.

The catastrophic arms race in the capitalist countries, the growing military expenditures bring about a sharp increase in taxes on the population, which is a heavy load on the shoulders of the workers.

The material position of the population of capitalist Turkey, a neighbor of Soviet Armenia, which is in a slavish dependence on the American monopolies is deteriorating with every year. The cruel exploitation of the workers of that country is accompanied by a constantly rising cost of living. If the cost of living in Turkey in 1938 is considered as 100, in 1954 the cost of living was 424%. Here is what the workers' newspaper "Ulus" wrote on 13 January 1953: "Workers...work 12-14 and even 16 hours a day, but all they can afford to buy for a day's labor is 1 kilogram of dried beans."

The devaluation of the Turkish lira brought about a considerable increase in prices for commodities of the first necessity: bread, sugar, confectionary goods, and other food and industrial commodities.

Only socialism, after liquidating the exploitation of man by man, creates a happy and secure life for the workers. Under the socialist system the national income belongs to all of society. In our country, three-quarters of the national income in the form of a communal and personal consumption fund is annually distributed among members of the socialist society. A just distribution of the national income, and its constant increase provide the possibility of increasing the real incomes of industrial, office and professional workers as well as that of the kolkhoz peasantry.

Over the past several years both the party and the government carried out concrete measures designed to assure a further raise in the material and cultural levels of the Soviet people. The workers' pensions were considerably increased, free schooling was instituted, the duration of maternity leaves was increased, the workday was shortened on the eve of holidays and days off, wages for low income workers were raised, the state purchase prices for agricultural products were considerably increased, and the individual farms of the kolkhoz workers as well as those

belonging to industrial, office and professional workers were freed from state sales.

In 1958 the real incomes of the industrial, office and professional workers, the monetary and in kind incomes of the kolkhoz workers all increased twofold as compared with 1940.

The Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national income presents considerable prospectives for the further growth in the production of consumer goods, and an increase in the real incomes of the workers. The real incomes of the industrial, office and professional workers in the USSR will increase 40% per worker by 1965 as compared with 1958. The minimum wages of the office, professional and industrial workers will increase from 270-350 rubles to 500-600 rubles per month. The incomes of the kolkhoz peasantry will increase by 40%, such an increase will occur primarily due to a consolidation of the communal economy of the kolkhozes.

The national income of the Armenian SSR will increase 2.2 times in the course of the seven year period, while the monetary incomes of the population will increase 47.3%.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have outlined and are carrying out widescale measures to shorten the workday.

During the period between 1959 and 1960 the transfer of industrial, office and professional workers to a seven hour workday and a portion of the workers to a six hour day will be completed. A transfer of the workers to a 35-30 hour work week will be started by the end of the seven year period. Therefore, as indicated by N.S. Khrushchev at the 21st Congress of the CPSU: "The USSR will have the shortest workday and the shortest work week in the world with a simultaneous rise in the welfare of the population."

The shortening of the workday and a decrease in the number of work days per week will be conducted not only without decreasing the incomes, but with a significant increase in such incomes. The shortening of the work day will provide a possibility for the workers to devote more time to education, upbringing of children, and to cultural rest; it will be conducive to their all-around development.

One of the most important indices showing the rise in the welfare of the Soviet people is the increase of state expenditures for social security, pensions and aid, stipends to students, for free education, medical service, for paid vacations, the maintenance of boarding schools, kindergardens, nurseries, sanatoriums, rest homes and etc.

In the Armenian SSR these expenditures amounted to over 1 billion rubles in 1958. In 1965 approximately 2 billion rubles will be spent for that purpose in the republic, or an average of 3,800 rubles per year for each worker. If the state expenditures for the construction of dwellings, schools, public

service and medical institutions and so on are taken into consideration, then the average state expenditures per worker will amount to 5,200 rubles. Such expenditures on the peoples' welfare can not be made by any capitalist country.

The measures undertaken by the party and the government, directed at a further raise in the welfare and cultural levels of the workers, significantly increased the purchasing power of the population. The workers acquire more and more different kinds of commodities with every year. In 1958 twice as many commodities were sold per capita in the Armenian SSR by the state cooperative trading network than in 1940.

During the same period of time the state and republic cooperative trading enterprises sold 8.4 times more meat and meat products per capita at comparable 1940 prices, as well as 1.1 times more animal fat, 3.4 more times sugar, 3.7 times more woolen fabrics, 6.5 times more silk fabrics, 2.2 times more leather footwear and etc. Over the past four year period some 20,000 refrigerators, over 50,000 sewing machines, over 27,000 washing machines, almost 100,000 radio receivers and over 23,000 television sets were sold to the population. The expansion of the commodity turnover in the republic was accompanied by an improvement in its structure: the proportion of the more valuable and high quality goods increased. This in turn also characterizes the upsurge in living standards of the population of the republic.

The commodity turnover of the state cooperative trade of the Armenian SSR will increase by 72.8% (in comparable prices) by the end of the seven year period, on a basis of the expanded production of consumer goods and higher financial incomes of the population. At the same time the circumstance that the tempos of the development of rural trade in the republic will exceed the rate of expansion of urban trade is characteristic: over the seven year period the commodity turnover in the country will increase more than 82%, and in the city it will expand by 68%. The predominant expansion of rural trade as compared with city trade is stipulated by the party's and the government's policy, directed at bringing the living standards and cultural levels of the rural and urban populations closer together.

In 1965 the population of the republic will purchase more of the various commodities than it did in 1958 as follows: live-stock products -- two times more, sugar and confectionary goods -- 1.8 times more, vegetables and fruit -- 1.8 times more, fabrics and shoes -- 1.7 times more, and clothing -- 1.9 times more. The sale of daily living necessities and cultural commodities will also increase considerably, especially commodities designed to facilitate the household chores of the housewife.

According to preliminary calculations, the level of per capita consumption of meat, fish, vegetable oil, sugar, vegetables, and a number of other products will reach the physio-

logical norm, i.e. the levels needed for a more rational nutrition of man, as recommended by science.

In order to assure a further rise in the welfare of the people, and to free the woman from the exhausting labor associated with the preparation of food, the Seven-Year Plan devotes considerable attention to the development of communal feeding, which V.I. Lenin considered very important. In his article entitled "The Great Initiative" written in 1919, V.I. Lenin called the communal cafeterias along with nurseries and kindergardens examples of the sprouts of communism "which in practice are capable of liberating the woman, are capable of decreasing or destroying her unequal status viz a viz the man, in her role in socialist production and in social life."

The development of communal feeding will be conducive to a further reconstruction of the workers' life on a communist basis, to the liberation of the woman from unproductive household labor and to their active participation in the building of communism, to a better utilization of labor and material resources of the national economy and to an increase in the productivity of labor. Attributing exceptionally great significance to this problem, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR developed and adopted a special resolution in February 1959, regarding the further development and improvement of communal feeding in the country on a basis of the decisions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party. The output of the enterprises of communal feeding will increase more than twofold in the course of the seven year period with a simultaneous decrease in the retail prices. It is planned to considerably increase the assortment and to improve the quality of the food. Some 450 communal feeding enterprises will be constructed in the republic on a basis of state capital investments.

A vivid substantiation of the rising welfare of the people is the rapid natural growth of our population. In 1914 the population of the Armenian SSR was a little more than one million persons. The imperialist war and a very high death rate as a result of famine and epidemics during the years of domination by the Dashnaks decreased the population considerably, despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of Armenian escapees flooded the country from Western Armenia, seeking refuge from slaughter by the Turks. Many hundreds of thousands of people perished in Armenia under the Dashnak rule.

By the time the Soviet power became established, the population of Armenia was 780,000.

On the basis of the All-Union census of 1959, the population of the Armenian SSR consists of 1,763 thousand persons. During the years of the Soviet power the population of the republic increased more than twofold.

This increase in the population occurred primarily as a result of a natural increase. The coefficient of the natural

increase along with a decrease in the death rate and rising birth rate growing from year to year. In 1940 for every 1,000 inhabitants the natural increase amounted to 27.4 persons, whereas in 1956 it amounted to 30.4 persons, with a decrease in the death rate from 13.8 in 1940 to 7.5 persons in 1956. The natural increase in the population of Armenia exceeds the rate of population growth in many other countries.

An improvement of the daily living conditions and a general upsurge in the material welfare will assure a further increase in the population of the republic. Calculations indicate that on a basis of the natural increase of the population alone, the population of Armenia will be over two million by the end of the seven year period.

The growth of the productive forces of the socialist society demands a planned organization of the common labor, one of the characteristic peculiarities of which is a complete and rational utilization of the entire able-bodied population.

The tremendous upsurge in the economy and culture of the republic brought about a considerable increase in the number of industrial, office and professional workers engaged in the national economy. By the beginning of the First Five Year Plan unemployment was already fully liquidated in Armenia. In 1928 the number of industrial, office and professional workers, engaged in the national economy, was 42.5 thousand persons.

The successful fulfillment of the Five Year Plans of socialist construction brought about a further increase in the number of workers in industrial, office and professional capacities. In 1958 the number of workers increased almost ninefold as compared with 1928. The number of workers engaged in socialist industry increased at an especially rapid rate: it increased by 12 times over the indicated period of time.

Tens of thousands of new workers, drawn into production, received the necessary training, and mastered the techniques of controlling the complex modern machinery and apparatus to perfection. Considerable success was also attained in the matter of training highly skilled specialists with a secondary and a higher education for the national economy.

The further development of all the branches of national economy, stipulated by the Seven-Year Plan, will demand an additional number of workers and specialists. In accordance with the tasks inherent in the development of the national economy, measures will be conducted designed to expand and improve the training of qualified workers and specialists with a higher and a secondary education. A big role in this will be performed by the consolidation of the relationship of the school with life and by the further development of the national educational system.

The growth of economy and culture and primarily that of industry, led to significant changes in the number of the urban

and rural population of the republic. There were only four small cities on the territory of the old Armenia with a population, in most cases, associated with agriculture, whereas at the present time there are 13 cities and 25 villages of the city type.

In 1913 the urban population amounted to 104,000 persons, or 10.4% of the entire population.

At the beginning of 1959 the cities and the villages of the city type contained a population of 884,000 persons, i.e. 50% of the entire population of the republic, which was 8.5 times greater than in 1913.

The appearance of the cities changed beyond recognition. One of the most ancient cities of our republic, Yerevan, was a typical Asiatic city with narrow, crooked streets, low clay covered buildings, with flat earth covered roofs and with dirty markets.

Since Yerevan became the capital of the republic, it turned into one of the largest industrial and cultural centers and most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union.

The great proletarian writer A.M. Gorkiy who visited Yerevan in 1928, wrote: "Building -- is the first thing that attracts attention, as one is approaching Yerevan. The old stone city on a background of a grim mass of the silver topped Ararat, wearing a cap of reddish clouds, from afar impressed me as a city in a cage of construction lumber, on which the ant like figures of the workers are putting together new buildings, as if directly out of the stone mass of the biblical mountain...."

These vivid words about a Yerevan which was beginning to reconstruct, were written some 30 years ago. What would the great writer say if he saw Yerevan undergoing construction today? Since that time the capital of the Soviet Armenia underwent truly miraculous transformations. The drab landscape of the old abandoned city changed into a bright, lively picture of a tumultuously growing, new, socialist city.

All the main streets and squares of the city are paved with asphalt, beautiful multi-storied buildings tower along its broad streets, densely planted greenery surrounds the city.

New broad main thoroughfares and streets, parks, squares, water fountains and beautiful architectural structures arose.

When Aleksandr Ivanovich Tamanyan, architectural academician, developed the first general plan for the reconstruction and development of Yerevan in 1924, there were approximately 30,000 inhabitants in that city.

Despite the then most daring and widescale plans for the new Yerevan, the subsequent scope of city building exceeded all the stipulations of the general plan. The development and growth of the city overtook all projected plans. At the present time some 500,000 persons live in Yerevan.

Leninakan, a city which a short time ago was a small village called Gyumri, is second in significance and size in the

Armenian SSR. From a village it was transformed into a fortress and a small provincial city, Aleksandropol'. In the years of the Soviet government it grew into a large industrial center.

The reconstruction, which is being conducted in accordance with the general plan, is changing the appearance of Leninakan in a radical manner and is transforming it into a truly socialist city. The main thoroughfares and squares are being reconstructed and new ones built. Almost the entire central portion and the industrial sector of the city are now occupied with dwellings and public service buildings.

The city of Leninakan which was formerly completely devoid of greenery is rapidly becoming covered with green plants. At the present time squares have been built, many streets and main thoroughfares are planted with trees as well as entire city sectors. The city park is undergoing a thorough reconstruction, which now became one of the best and most beautiful parks in the republic.

Kirovakan, a well planned city containing large industries, developed out of a small resort village. New residential districts were created. The city is covered with beautiful communal, public service buildings and dwellings.

Many new cities and workers' settlements also arose in areas where mineral raw material is extracted, where large hydroelectric plants are under construction and where agricultural products are processed.

The cities and city economies will receive a tumultuous development in the course of the forthcoming seven year period.

2.3 times more funds than during the preceeding seven year period are being appropriated for the development of the communal economies of the cities and villages by the current Seven-Year Plan. An important factor in the improvement of the living conditions for the population will be gasification and heating. The sewage network in the cities of Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan and Alverdi will be considerably expanded. Sewage systems will also be constructed at Goris, Dilizhan, Echmiadzin, Oktembyeryan, Kamo, Stepanavan and Razdan, the combined length of which will be 238 kilometers.

Two new water plumbing systems will be placed into operation at Yerevan within the next two years; new water works will be constructed at Dilizhan, Oktembyeran, Kafan, Alaverdi, Idzhevan, Azizbekov, Kalinino, Megri, Dzhermuk and Tsakhkdzor, the operating water works at Leninakan and Kirokavan were reconstructed and their capacities were increased.

It is planned to spend considerable sums for the construction of hotels, public baths, bus and trolley lines, as well as for the expansion of the city electric power grid, laundries and other public service establishments.

The construction of dwellings will acquire an unprecedented scope in the course of the current seven year period.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government promulgated a task of liquidating the lack of housing in the republic within the next 10-12 years in 1957. A decisive step will be taken during this seven year period towards the fulfillment of this nationwide task. Over 3 billion rubles in centralized capital investments by the state in the construction of housing in the republic, or almost a quarter of all the capital investments designated for the development of the national economy, will be made. This is three times greater than the amount that was invested for that purpose during the preceeding seven year period. Four times more housing area will be constructed, on a basis of the lower cost of construction, than was built in the preceeding seven years.

The construction of dwellings, built by individual builders on the basis of bank credit and personal savings, will increase considerably. They will build approximately 1.5 million square meters of living area in workers' settlements and rural areas.

The construction of dwellings will also be conducted on a basis of other financing sources.

In such a manner, approximately four million square meters of housing will be built in the republic over the seven year period. With the introduction of the new houses the total housing area of the cities and villages of the republic will increase by almost two times.

In accordance with the task established by the Communist Party of providing a separate flat for each family, some 135,000 families will receive new flats in the course of the seven year period.

Extensive work should be accomplished within the next few years in the replanning and further improvement of the villages. The growing indivisible funds of the kolkhozes along with the state capital investments will make it possible to construct a large number of clubs and other cultural-educational institutions as well as medical establishments, schools, kindergardens and nurseries in the villages, in addition to inter kolkhoz enterprises for the processing of agricultural raw material, to conduct extensive work in the planting of trees, improving the general living conditions in the villages and to improve the rural roads. The significant increase in the incomes of the peasants will allow a wide scale development of housing construction, in order to end for good within the shortest possible time the existence of clay dwellings, that are preserved in certain villages from the pre-revolutionary times. Eighty-five thousand individual dwellings will be constructed at the personal expense of the kolkhoz workers during the seven year period, which will comprise over 2.5 million square meters of housing area.

Considerable attention in our republic is being devoted to the matter of public health and to the medical servicing of

the population. It is known that public health service in the pre-revolutionary Armenia, just as in all of the tsarist Russia, was in a sad state. There were only six hospitals with 212 beds in all of Armenia in 1913. State budgetary expenditures for public health amounted to only 28 kopeks per person. With mass epidemics of malaria and other infectious and epidemic diseases the expenditures of the city budgets for first aid-sanitary measures for a four year period in old Armenia amounted to only 2.3 thousand rubles. It is clear that under such a state of public health the death rate, especially of children, was very high. In old Armenia there was no one to be concerned over the health of the working man, over his life.

During the years of the Soviet Government in Armenia, grandiose work was accomplished in the improvement of public health. Many groups of skilled medical workers were organized in the republic. Over four thousand doctors and approximately ten thousand other medical workers devote their time to the noble matter of preserving and strengthening the health of the workers. At the present time there are 268 hospital institutions in Armenia, equipped with modern apparatus and the latest technology. Extensive medical scientific research work and treatment is being conducted by eight medical scientific research institutes and laboratories.

Colossal work for the eradication of malaria was conducted. Prophylactic measures are being systematically conducted for the prevention of mass infectious diseases and epidemics.

Constant concern for the preservation of the health of mothers and infants is manifested. This honorable work is being conducted by a widespread network of female and infant care centers, kindergardens and nurseries. Eleven childrens' sanatoriums are operating in the republic in addition to a rest home for the mother and child.

The hearts of all the workers are filled with justifiable pride of our Soviet Government and with a profound sense of gratitude to the Communist Party for its great concern for the health and further welfare of the people.

Great and happy prospectives for the development of national public health are confronting the Armenian SSR in the course of the current seven year period. Capital investments in public health of the republic over the seven year period will amount to over 280 million rubles, i.e. will increase more than twofold by comparison with the preceeding seven year period. The extent scope of capital investments in the building of hospitals will increase almost threefold, and the number of hospital beds will increase 1.7 times.

In order to improve the conditions for the working women and to improve the care and upbringing of children, the number of kindergardens and nurseries will more than double. Special attention is devoted towards increasing the number of 24 hour a

day kindergardens.

Armenia has exclusively valuable balneological and climatic health resorts. A number of new, well-equipped sanatoriums and rest homes will be constructed in the course of the Seven-Year Plan. As a result of the fulfillment of the outlined construction, the number of sanatorium beds will increase by one-third and will number 3,820 beds.

During the years of Soviet Government the workers of Armenia under the direction of the Communist Party attained outstanding successes in the development of national education, science and culture. Guiding itself with the instructions given by Lenin regarding the liquidation of illiteracy, within the shortest possible period of time, inherited from the old order, a dense network of mass general educational schools have been established in Armenia, in addition to secondary specialized and higher educational institutions.

As a result of the considerable attention devoted by the Soviet Government to a comprehensive development of the national education, the Armenian SSR overtook the neighboring capitalist countries in the field of education by a wide margin. The number of students attending mass schools in Armenia increased eight fold by comparison with 1914, and the number of students for every ten thousand persons is two times greater than in Turkey and four times greater than in Iran.

Especially big achievements were attained by the republic in the development of higher education.

During the years of the Soviet Government the higher educational institutions of the republic graduated over 30,000 specialists. In connection with the expanding demands of the national economy, the number of students at the higher educational institutions is increasing with every year. At the present time, for every 10,000 persons there are eight times more students attending the higher educational institutions in Armenia than in Turkey and thirty times more than in Iran.

The grandiose scope of the economic and cultural construction, outlined by the Seven-Year Plan, places still greater emphasis on the significance of education and upbringing of the growing generation, called upon to build a communist society.

School education will be still further developed. The number of students attending general educational schools will increase approximately twofold over the seven year period. There will be over 480,000 students attending such schools. Boarding schools will also be considerably developed in the course of the seven year period. The number of students registered in the boarding schools will increase by more than 16 times over the seven year period.

Schools similar to boarding schools will be organized, where the students will remain for a longer productive period, until their parents return from work.

At the present time schools attended by students who are also working full time will receive special attention. This type of education fully justified itself and demands all types of support. The number of students enrolled in that type of school is constantly growing. It is sufficient to note that the number of students attending the schools for the rural and worker youth alone will expand by more than three times and will increase to 42,000 persons in the course of the seven year period.

The government plans to allocate 712 million rubles for the construction of schools, boarding schools, dormitories and kindergardens in the republic during the current seven year period.

In addition to that, the kolkhozes will spend approximately 63 million rubles of their own funds for that purpose. These funds will be used to build over 400 typical school buildings, 120 of which will be built at the expense of the kolkhozes, 65 boarding school buildings, 77 pre-school boarding houses, 22 of them at the expense of the kolkhozes, and 150 childrens' pre-school institutions.

Fulfillment of school construction, outlined by the Seven-Year Plan, will establish the necessary conditions for a future conversion to a single shift school day, which will be conducive to an improvement in the education-upbringing work and the labor training of the students.

Large appropriations are stipulated for the further development of the secondary specialized and higher educational institutions.

Such large funds for education may be spent only by the people's government. During the pre-revolutionary period, state budgetary expenditures for education in Armenia amounted to only 7 rubles 69 kopeks per person. Out of these miserly funds over 5 rubles were spent to support the government offices, police, prisons and the maintenance of obligatory military service, and only 39 kopeks were spent on public education. These insignificant state expenditures serve as a vivid illustration of the condition of public education in old Armenia; they also indicate that only the children of rich people were able to afford an education at that time.

Wonderful prospectives for a further blossoming are opening in the course of the seven year period before our science as well. The Soviet Government allocates considerable sums for financing scientific work and create the most favorable opportunities for fruitful work by our scientists. In response to this motherly concern, the Soviet scientists, inveterately devoted to their people, to their Communist Party, have glorified our Homeland with the greatest scientific discoveries, which have a historical and a worldwide significance. The scientists of the Armenian SSR have also made a certain contribution, along with the scientists of other fraternal union

republics to the attainment of these grandiose successes by Soviet science.

There are some 66 scientific research institutions in our republic at the present time, where over three thousand scientific workers are engaged in fruitful work, including 153 doctors of science and over 1,350 persons with a bachelor of science degree.

The scientists of Armenia are confronted with extensive tasks during the seven year period in the solution of urgent problems, that have an important significance in the development of the various branches of national economy, science and culture.

Widescale scientific research will be conducted in the field of physical-mathematic sciences and mechanics.

Further development of work in cosmic rays, in the physics of elementary particles, in low temperature physics, semi-conductors and theoretical physics is planned. Computer mathematics will be developed further.

It is planned to considerably expand the scientific research in the field of organic synthesis for the acquisition of polymers -- new plastics, synthetic fibers and other materials.

Geological surveys, directed at revealing the distribution of ore deposits will also be developed further.

Problems associated with power supply in the republic and its unification with the power supply system of the Transcaucasus will be elaborated further. Research in the utilization of other sources of energy will be expanded.

Research that will allow a more profound understanding of the relationship between the chemical structure and biological action of organic compounds will be especially developed. Such research may conceivably lead to the creation of valuable biological active drugs for medical use, as well as for the veterinary science and agriculture.

Scientific work in agricultural chemistry will expand considerably in order to raise the crop yield of various agricultural plants.

The humanities will receive extensive development: history, economics, literature, philosophy, art and so on.

Twelve new institutes and laboratories are planned for the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR alone. In connection with that the number of scientific workers at the Academy of Sciences will double. Over 200 million rubles are being appropriated for the organization of the indicated scientific institutions and for the expansion of scientific research just at the Academy of Sciences.

Unprecedented development was attained in the republic by cultural construction. Due to the concern of the Communist Party for a constant rise in the cultural level of the people, a widespread network of creative unions and cultural-educational

institutions was established in Armenia. Art and literature, theaters and movie houses, radio and television, libraries and clubs, as well as museums, were all put into service for the working people.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU, which outlined a wide-scale program for the building of communism in our country, confronted the workers of the cultural front with an honorable task -- to significantly raise the ideological-artistic level of the work of cultural institutions and creative unions.

The essence of socialist culture is expressed in its profoundly national character. That is why the activities of all the creative organizations must reflect the contemporary life of the Soviet people. Writers, playwrights, and the composers of the republic are now working over new productions. The artists and sculptors of the republic are preparing for the All-Union Art Exhibition in 1960, devoted to the 40th anniversary of Soviet Armenia. The works of authors, composers, and artists must reflect the grandiose transformations that occurred in the republic during the years of the Soviet government; they must picture the best people -- the builders of communism.

The theaters and musical groups of the republic are conducting extensive and responsible educational work.

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party paid particular attention to the development of national self-expression. The widespread development of amateur performances in the theatrical art, in music, and other art mediums is acquiring considerable significance in the artistic education of the workers.

The task of establishing national amateur performance theaters throughout, as well as evening cultural schools, lecture halls and so on along with an involvement of the broadest segments of the population is established.

It is planned to establish schools of music, constantly active choires, and bands in every rayon center of the republic, and year round art exhibitions at the large rayon centers.

The matter of motion picture servicing of the workers will be developed on a wide scale. The motion picture audience will increase to 25 million persons as compared with 12 million who attended motion picture theaters in 1958. In order to resolve this problem, tens of new motion picture theaters will be constructed in the republic. A wide screen motion picture theater with 1,600 seats will be constructed at Yerevan in 1961. It is planned to construct new motion picture theater buildings in almost all of the cities and rayon centers of the republic. Within the next several years there will be motion picture theaters throughout the republic.

The personnel of the motion picture studios are working with a great upsurge of creativity in the production of new feature length and documentary films. A new studio will be constructed in the course of the seven year period, which will

provide the possibility of bringing the production of feature length motion pictures to seven or eight per year, instead of the three that are now being produced every year, as well as to increase the production of newsreels and documentary movies.

The publishing business will develop at a rapid tempo. In 1965 the edition of books published in the republic will be brought up to 10,000,000 as compared with 7,300,000 in 1958. The annual circulation of magazines will be raised to 2,000,000 as compared with 1,705,000 in 1958, and the daily circulation of newspapers will reach 470,000 as compared with 364,000 in 1958.

For comparison it is interesting to mention that only six newspapers with a circulation of 3,500, two magazines with an annual circulation of 1,000 and 80,000 books covering fifty-five titles were published in Armenia in 1913.

The Seven-Year Plan contains provisions for the necessary allocations for improvements in color printing and for increasing its volume, and also for improvements in the make-up and illustration of books.

New buildings will be constructed in the seven years for the Sundukyan State Drama Theater at Yerevan, for the Myasnikyan State Public Library, for a television studio, printshops, and so on.

The construction of a large and good looking building was completed and occupied in 1959. This building is used as a repository of ancient manuscripts. It is called "Matenadaran" and contains over 13,000 ancient manuscripts of exceptional value, which are treasures of the Armenian culture.

Taking into consideration the important role of the cultural-educational institutions in the ideological-political education of the workers, 156 new independent libraries, 38 club institutions and other establishments will be put into service during the years of the Seven-Year Plan.

Along with the significant development of the network of cultural-educational institutions, some measures necessary for the further expansion of their technical-material basis will be conducted in the course of the seven year period. The task consists of skillfully utilizing all the available possibilities for an improvement of the cultural servicing of the workers.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are manifesting maximum concern for all the peoples inhabiting the great Soviet Union.

The Armenian people, who experienced great tribulations, torture, tragedy and suffering in the course of their many centuries' long history, who were on the brink of complete physical extermination, acquired their happiness, their independence, their independent Homeland only with the advent of the Soviet Government. The Armenia, reborn out of its ashes, became a

force of attraction to all the working Armenians living in many foreign countries.

In order to assist the Armenians who lost their homeland, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government began to establish conditions necessary for the return of Armenians residing abroad back to their Homeland.

Some 75,000 Armenians immigrated to Armenia from Greece, France, and other countries during 1924, 1926, 1932 and 1936. After the Patriotic War between 1946 and 1948, approximately 100,000 persons returned to Armenia from Syria, Egypt, USA and other countries. Between 1953 and 1958 approximately 4,000 Armenians arrived in Armenia from various countries.

In order to provide the repatriates with housing around Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Oktemberyan and other cities, entire settlements were built. With the assistance of state credit at low rates of interest, the new citizens of Soviet Armenia constructed approximately 800,000 square meters of housing in settlements and cities and over 40 thousand homes in rural areas.

The Armenian people warmly welcomed their sisters and brothers from other lands. Special care was taken to provide the repatriates with work in their trades and professions; state pensions were granted to the aged and the children enrolled in mass education schools. The Armenian returnees received every opportunity for education and special training, and were given the opportunity to make use of whatever special abilities they may have. Tens of thousands of the repatriated Armenians are attending various schools and higher educational institutions with the Soviet people.

After completing their education and gaining a specialty, the repatriates are working with all the citizens of the Soviet state with a sense of elation in all the branches of the national economy for the good of their Homeland. The names of many repatriates, leading workers and production innovators, scientific, cultural, and artistic workers are known far beyond the borders of Armenia. The former repatriates are now taking an active part in the activities of the Supreme Soviet of the republic, as well as in the city, rayon and village Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

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The grandiose program for the building of communism in our country, outlined by the historic 21st Congress of the CPSU, will be fulfilled ahead of schedule. A guarantee of this is the inviolable unity of the party and the workers, their indestructible will for the victory of communism and the wise leadership of the Communist Party -- a militant and tried organizer and leader of the Soviet people.

By creatively approaching the solution of tasks inherent in the building of communism, by consulting the people, by relying on their intelligence and rich experience, the Communist Party is steadily leading our country along the Leninist path, lighting the victorious course of the Soviet people with their wise directions and decisions.

The decision of the 21st Congress of the CPSU, the report of the first Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, N.S. Khrushchev, at the Congress -- serve as vivid examples of the creative development of Marxism, of a realistic and close association of theory with the practice of building of communism and with the experience of the multi-million masses. These most important documents have a historic significance. The report made by N.S. Khrushchev, along with the program for the building of communism in our country, illuminate the most important questions of the Marxist-Leninist theory, associated with the conversion from socialism to communism. On the basis of a profound and multilateral generalization of the very rich experience gained by socialist construction in our country, the experience of other socialist countries and of the entire international communist and worker movement, some conclusions have been made, which have an important significance and are great contributions to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

The historic decisions by the 21st Congress of the CPSU are of the greatest significance to the further development of the economy and culture of our socialist Homeland. The 21st Congress of the CPSU, which demonstrated the monolithic solidarity of the Communist Party around the Leninist Central Committee, the unprecedented unity between the party and the entire people, was an important landmark along the path leading to communism in our country.

The workers of Armenia, along with the entire Soviet people, welcomed the historic decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU with great joy and admiration. In the decisions of the Congress they see the materialization of the most coveted dreams and thoughts, their very close personal interests.

The love and trust of the Communist Party, the readiness to fulfill its wise and plans, are expressed by the Armenian people through heroic labor for the good of their great Homeland.

The workers of Armenia, as members of the fraternal family of Soviet nationalities, are confidently forging ahead, towards the shining summits of communism, under the glorious Leninist banner.